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of twenty months' effective service; he argues that Mlle. Joteyko has unduly narrowed the concept of training, and has overlooked the economic position and importance of the army.

The book opens with a chapter upon physical training, and its distinction from psychological. M. Fastrez then proceeds to outline the course of physical (including professional) training imparted to recruits and to appraise its results. He passes to the question of the psychological training of the soldier, and makes out a strong case for his side, mainly by reference to the events of the Russo-Japanese war. The psychological training which the recruit receives during his twenty months with the colors must be supplemented by similar training in the family, in the schools, and from the social environment at large.

M. Fastrez is thus led to consider the economic rôle of the army in the modern state. He points out, with especial reference to the history of Rome, the part played in the economic development of the ancient world by the peculiar circumstances of the military class, and declares that there is a close agreement, to-day, between the qualities of the trained combatant and the qualities of the economic worker. He shows that the maintenance of an army, as organ of defence, is implied in the struggle that pervades all nature, and particularly in the economic war that has come with the lessening of world-distances and the spread of imperialism. He ends with a paragraph on the resulting danger to small nations, which cannot afford to neglect any means for obtaining full returns, social, economic and 'energetic,' from the armed group of their populations. An appendix criticises, unfavorably, the outcome of the experiment recently made in England by Colonel Pollock and his 'Spectator' company.

M. W. WISEMAN.

The Methods and Scope of Genetics, by W. BATESON. University Press, Cambridge, 1908. 49 p.

This address is a simplified statement of the theory of heredity as it has evolved in recent years under the influence of Mendelism, which has shed new light on the general thesis that everything that lives is not one thing but two, double throughout in every part of its composition. It teaches that we are assemblages or medleys of our parental characteristics, and establishes a law as to the prepotence of each of the moieties of heredity that come to us from the two parents. "If both parent-gametes brought a certain quality in, then all the daughter-gametes have it; if neither brought it in, then none of the daughter-gametes have it; if it came from one side and not from the other, then on an average in half the resulting gametes it will be present, and from half it will be absent." This last phenomenon, which is called "segregation," constitutes the essence of Mendel's discovery. The rest of the lecture gives a rapid, popular sketch of many special studies upon plants, animals and men that illustrate these general laws, which for the first time have given to variation and reversion a concrete and palpable meaning. "The time for discussing evolution as a problem at large is closed. We face that problem now as one soluble by minute, critical analysis." Variation is a definite, physiological event, viz.: the addition or omission of one or more definite elements; and reversion is that particular addition or subtraction which brings the total of the elements back to something it had been before in the history of the race.

Heredity, Variation, and Evolution in Protozoa, II, by H. S. JENNINGS. Reprint from Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. XLVII, No. 190, 1908, pp. 393-546.

The author, who has made valuable contributions to the psychology

of simple forms of life, here presents us with a very painstaking series of studies showing growth of paramecium through seven stages, the effects of environment, inheritance of size, results of selection within pure lines, etc. It was found that large and small specimens of a single pure line produce progeny of the same mean size. The causes and nature of the variations in sizes even in a pure line must be many. Environment, especially nutrition, is very significant. A given wild culture generally contains many different races which maintain their relative sizes throughout all sorts of conditions. After many experiments it was found that selection within a pure line was quite without effect. Large individuals of the line produce progeny of the same mean size, as do small individuals. The variations found in many different individuals of the same pure line are not inheritable. The fact covered by this last sentence seems to be the most important of the author's results. Some elements of the environment increase breadth and decrease length, but most such elements change the breadth most. Any agent that causes rapid multiplication decreases the correlation between length and breadth. In general it would seem that selection is not effective within pure lines. In a mixed population, selection operates upon the various different lines already existing. Selection often will not carry a character beyond a certain point, because the line that has this original character strongly marked has been isolated, and selection of the fluctuations has no effect within the pure line. As to regression, the product of extremes stands nearer the mean than did the parents, although they diverge in the same direction. In such cases we have the largest individuals of the largest line, and the smallest of the smallest line producing the mean of the lines. Thus the largest and the smallest approach the mean of the original collection as a whole. As to the main question, how the different pure lines arise, we need further study.

Heredity and Prenatal Culture, by NEWTON N. RIDDELL. Child of Light Publishing Co., Chicago, 1900. 351 p.

This indefatigable author here pursues with great enthusiasm his own independent studies of heredity. His chapters are entitled: Some Objections Considered, Psychology, Brain Building and Soul Growth, The Reproduction of Life, the Factors of Heredity, Parental Adaptation, Sex Potency, Dual Parentage, Atavism, Prenatal Influences, Physical Preparation, Mental Preparation, Initial Impressions, Maternal Impressions, Maternal Impressions (continued), Abnormal Impressions; Heredity, Insanity and Imbecility; Heredity, Homicide and Suicide; Heredity and Commercialism, Heredity and Intemperance, Heredity and the Double Standard.

Mann und Weib. Edited by R. KOSSMANN and JUL. WEISS. Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, Stuttgart, Berlin and Leipzig, n. d. 3 v.

These three stately volumes are by more than a score of different authors, and are copiously illustrated with 421 cuts in the text and 22 illustrated inserts. In the first part man is described—his form, as child, youth, husband, father, widower, bachelor, his sexual and intellectual life—with eleven chapters by as many authors. Then comes woman in fourteen chapters. The work contains very little that is new for the scholar. Its chief merit consists in its voluminous illustrations and in its moderate price, 36 Mks.

Anti-Pragmatisme, par ALBERT SCHINZ. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1909. 309 p. (Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine.)

Although Dr. Schinz is a professor of modern languages, he has